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The Wounded Amazon of the Capitoline type, which Furtwaengler attributed to Cresilas, Professor Gardner is now inclined to attribute to the Argive Phradmon (p. 136). The Townley Venus in the British Museum was not mentioned at all in his earlier work; he now speaks of it in connection with the Venus of Arles and the torso in Athens (Pl. XLVIII) and is inclined to accept Furtwaengler's theory that the original of all these was the Phryne of Praxiteles (p. 159).

Mr. Gardner is still reluctant (p. 113) to accept fully Furtwaengler's combination of the Bologna head with the Dresden torso as the Athena Lemnia of Phidias; he does, however, give a plate of the cast and another of the head. The Apoxyomenus of the Vatican, which, in common with most scholars, he had accepted as "admirably illustrating the proportions of Lysippus" (Greek Sculpture, p. 408), he now (p. 222) rejects "as only showing traces of his influence" and would place it along with the Praying Boy in Berlin and the Fighting Warrior of Agasias in the Hellenistic period. Instead of the Azara head in the Louvre, in which scholars were inclined to find the most representative copy of the portrait busts of Alexander by Lysippus, Mr. Gardner would now place the head from Alexandria in the British Museum (LXIX). In this head he finds a similarity to the Agias, especially in the eyes "set in deep at their inner corners"; he concludes his discussion by saying, "We need not hesitate to ascribe to Lysippus the original of a head which justifies the preference given by Alexander himself to his chosen sculptor".

It is a satisfaction to find Professor Gardner defending Greek Art from the popular prejudice against it as having "no individuality" (Ruskin). To refute this he cites such heads as the Meleager of the Villa Medici, the Demeter of Cnidus, and the head of a Persian from the Alexander sarcophagus (Pl. LXII). The truth is that what people are finding fault with is, in most cases, not Greek work at all, but miserable Roman copies.

There are occasional references to works of art of later periods, as when the lost Perseus of Myron is compared to the Perseus of Benvenuto Cellini, "which, indeed, has something Myronic about it" (p. 70), or when attention is called to the influence of the Victory of Samothrace on modern French sculpture (p. 247). In view of the constant demand made in these days to connect the ancient with the modern, one could wish that such comparisons were more frequent. The lost Ladas of Myron might be compared with the modern treatment of a like subject (a runner at his last gasp) in the Au But of Alfred Bouchier (cf. Sturgis, *Appreciation of Sculpture*, Pl. XXXV).

The only misprints noticed were in certain Greek

words in the footnotes: ΦΤΙΩΝ, for ΦΤΣΩΝ, p. 69 (cf. Overbeck, *Antike Schrift-Quellen*, No. 542), and γλυσθαί for γλυπεσθαί, p. 118.

Six Greek Sculptors is not intended to be a textbook, but it does offer attractive supplementary reading which should not be neglected by students of Greek Art. For the general reader it forms the best single-volume introduction to the subject in English, and this by an author whose long acquaintance with the subject, lucid style, and general discrimination and sanity of judgment make him a trustworthy guide.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY.

FRANK L. CLARK.

CORRESPONDENCE

In an editorial printed on February 3, Professor Lodge, speaking of the Latin requirements for secondary schools as defined by the New York State Education Department, writes that "they are much less reactionary than the modifications of Stanford University which allow Terence's Phormio in addition to the authors set by the commission".

In defence of the practice in California (the editorial might have added the University of California to Stanford University) I have only to say that in the light of pedagogical experience, whether in the classical or the modern language fields, it is a strange anomaly that a present-day commission should prescribe a course of Latin reading for schools which should almost completely ignore the colloquial or conversational element. We give our students a terrific dose of historical narrative which proves nauseating to many. The survivors are treated to a year of lofty rhetoric which sends even more into the invalid ranks. The few whose digestion still holds out are given a year of lofty poetry, and then, when that is consumed, for the most part drop gladly out of the ranks of Latin students.

Since the introduction into California schools of some simple Terentian dialogue (in a form in which ante-Ciceronian peculiarities are eliminated), some of us have seen distinct signs of a reawakened interest in Latin studies. Students entering college no longer have the rooted conviction or at least impression that Latin is a purely artificial language, used only for literary purposes, but never employed as the speech of daily life. They regard it as the living speech of a living people, and, for that as well as for other reasons, we in California should now regard it as distinctly and foolishly "reactionary" if we did not modify the Commission's requirements to the slight degree indicated by Professor Lodge.

I may add that our decision to recommend the Phormio was made before the publication of the Commission's report.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

H. R. FAIRCLOUGH.

We give here the menu of the dinner which formed part of the celebration of the One Hundredth Meeting of the Classical Club of Philadelphia (see THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 5.134).

CENA
SODALITATIS CLASSICAE
PHILADELPHICAE

Quanta pernis pestis veniet! quanta labe larido!
Quanta sumini absumedo! quanta callo calamitas!
Quanta laniis lassitudo! quanta porcinariis!—*Plautus*.

CONVENTUS CENTESIMUS
A. D. V. ID. FEB. MCMXII.

ORDO FERCULORUM

OSTREA EX SINU LYNNOPORTU

Ostrea callebat primo deprendere morsu.—*Juv.*

HELEOSELINON

OLIVAE

Qualia lassum pervellunt stomachum.—*Hor.*

IUS TESTUDINEUM CUM CREMORE LACTIS

Testudineum istum tibi ego grandibo gradum.—*Plaut.*

FRUSTA SOLEAE CUM IURE VINI ALBI

Nec satis est cara pisces averrere mensa

Ignarum quibus est ius aptius.—*Hor.*

SOLANA TUBEROSA NOVA

Ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum.—*Hor.*

ASSUM BOVINUM TENERUM CUM FUNGIS RECENTIBUS

Pratensibus optima fungis

Natura est: aliis male creditur.—*Hor.*

FRUSTULA APII IN CONOS FORMATA

Sperandarum substantia rerum, argumentum non
apparentium.—*Paul.*

PERDICES OSTREIS FARTI

Quis non credat equum Graiam celasse phalangem,

Si perdidit tantas parvus habet latebras?—*Incert.*

ACETARIA HERBARUM VIRIDIIUM

Si dura morabitur alvus,

....pellet obstantia....lapathi brevis herba.—*Hor.*

CASEUS

Sunt et caseoli, quos iuncea fescina siccatur.—*Verg.*

CREMOR LACTIS GLACIE CONCRETUS

Dissolve frigus.—*Hor.*

PLACENTAE LIBAQUE

Porcius infra,

Ridiculus totas simul absorbere placentas.—*Hor.*

CALICULUS

Nunc est bibendum.—*Hor.*

FUMISUGIA

FUMISUGIUNCULA

Omnis humi fumat Neptunia Troia!—*Verg.*

VINUM BURDIGALENSE

Siccis omnia nam dura deus proposuit, neque

Mordaces aliter diffugiunt solitudines.—*Hor.*

Ut iuvit te cena?

Sic ut mihi numquam

In vita fuerit melius.—*Hor.*

We owe to the kindness of Professor H. H. Yeames, of Hobart College, the following list of articles of value to classical students in periodicals which one does not naturally identify with classical interests. Similar lists will be welcomed at all times from any of our readers.

Athenaeum (London), January 13: The Lysistrata of Aristophanes (review of Rogers's edition and translation).

The Spectator (London), January 6: English Hexameters; Annals of Caesar (Letter from E. G. Sihler and reviewer's reply), January 13: English Hexameters; The Poetics of Aristotle (review of Margouliouth's edition).

The Nation (New York), January 11: The Philologists and Archaeologists (Pittsburgh meeting); The Religious Experience of the Roman People (review of W. Warde Fowler's book); January 25: Early Myths (review of Frazer's Golden Bough, Part 3); The Art of the Romans (review of H. B. Walters's book); Notice of F. F. Abbott's The Common People of Ancient Rome (in Notes).

London Times, Weekly Edition, January 5: Classics and the Average Boy; Roman Art (review of H. B. Walters's Art of the Romans); January 12: The Future of Greek (Leading Articles); Classics and the Average Boy (Letters to the Times); The Future of Greek (Home News).

The Atlantic Monthly (January): Julia D. Dragoumis: Under the Mulberries (the last of a series of picturesque stories of Greek island life, by a Greek lady); J. B. Carter: Rome and the Orient.

The Quarterly Review (January): A. W. Ward: The Epistolae Obscurorum Virorum.

The Hibbert Journal (January): Review of Adam's Vitality of Platonism.

Mind (October, 1911): R. Petrie: Aristophanes and Socrates.

In your issue of February 10 you comment on an article, entitled The Classical Outlook, in which I referred to the reply made by the Trustees of Amherst College to the Committee of the Alumni of the Class of 1885 as distinctly encouraging to the cause of the Classics. You affirm that, in your judgment, I have entirely misunderstood the action of the Trustees, that what they have given is almost a subterfuge and that it will not prove of any permanent value. While I admit that the Trustees might have gone farther and wish they had done so, it seems to me that you have underestimated the value of their action quite as much as I have overestimated it. I called the attention of President Harris of Amherst to your editorial, and, with his permission, send you the following extract from his reply: "The Trustees stated that four years' study of an ancient language are required for entrance and two years in college for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Before the Class of 1885 addressed the Trustees, these requirements were made, and there is no change, except that after 1913 the degree of Bachelor of Science will not be given, but all must have an ancient language for entrance and two years of Latin or Greek in college. Nor has there been anything that is almost a subterfuge on the part of the Trustees. They say distinctly concerning Greek:

"It is to be regretted that the requirement of Greek cannot be made, since so few preparatory schools teach it. But the college believes in Greek, believes in its value for discipline, for the culture and for the wide horizon opened to the student by knowledge of the vital past on which the literature, the institutions, the life of to-day are founded, and without which they cannot be fully understood. To encourage the study of Greek, plans are being made to establish a classical lectureship, and a number of honorary scholarships for students fitted in Greek."

I do not see any subterfuge in that. The lectureship is filled this year by Professor Gilbert Murray of the University of Oxford".

Would that all our colleges and universities were doing as much for the preservation and advancement of classical studies as Amherst!

BENJAMIN L. D'OOGHE,
MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL COLLEGE.